REFERENCE COPY

Brig. Gen. Bailey Is Eighth Director, Women's Army Corps

PROMOTION KISS. Newly-promoted Gen. Bailey receives a congratulatory buss from U.S. Army Chief of Staff General William C. Westmoreland at Pentagon ceremonies. (DoD Photo by Frank E. Hall)

The eighth Director of the Women's Army Corps (WAC), Army Colonel Mildred C. Bailey, was installed August 2 in her new post and immediately promoted to brigadier general at Pentagon ceremonies.

Gen. Bailey, the third woman in U.S. Army history to attain flag rank, succeeds Brigadier General Elizabeth P. Hoisington, who retired from the Army in July after 29 years of active military service. In her new position, Gen. Bailey supervises the activities of nearly 13,000 Army women stationed throughout the world.

Gen. Bailey, who enlisted in the Army in 1942, was formerly Deputy Commander of the WAC Training Center at Fort McClellan, Alabama, before becoming WAC Director.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 10, No. 15 August 19, 1971

27 AUG 1971
ARMY LIBRARY
Acquisitions Section

DoD Trying To Expand, Improve Program

Two Proposed ROTC Bills Are Scheduled For Senate Hearings

The Defense Department is trying to expand and improve the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) program for all branches of Service. How much improvement will be made hinges on the final outcome of two House of Representative-passed bills slated for hearings before the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on General Legislation—probably shortly after Congress resumes sessions in September.

The two proposed bills—**H.R. 6724 and H.R. 4729**—cleared the House with some substantial changes, accordingly:

H.R. 6724

—Increases subsistance from $50 to $100 per month for advanced course and scholarship students; and

—Changes the basis of subsistence payments from 24 to 20 months for Freshman and Sophomore scholarship students; but

—Does **not** include the cost of living adjustment as originally proposed by tying the amount of subsistence to the Consumer Price Index.

H.R. 4729

—Provides that not more than 20 per cent of the available ROTC scholarships will be used in the two-year ROTC scholarship program.

—Provides that at least 50 per cent of scholarship students in each Service will receive tuition benefits based on in-State rates.

—Increases the number of ROTC scholarships to 6,500 for the Army; 6,500 for the Air Force; and 6,000 for the Navy.

Army and Air Force ROTC enrollments have dropped substantially over the past three years. Total DoD enrollments are down from 218,466 students during the 1968-69 academic year to 114,950 for the same 1970-71 period.

The reduction has been accredited to two factors:

—Some students have taken a wait-and-see attitude with respect to their

(Continued On Page 2)

ROTC HEARINGS

(Continued From Page 1)

status under the Selective Service draft, anticipating that they may avoid military service altogether.

—The number of schools which require all physically-able male students to participate in the first two years of ROTC has continued to decline.

The over-all decline in enrollment between FY 1969 and 1971 is 51 per cent for the Army and 45 per cent for the Air Force. Navy enrollments have not suffered the same decline, however, primarily because the Navy program is smaller and the percentage of scholarships is higher than those of the Army and Air Force. Navy non-scholarship enrollment shows a decline of approximately 37 per cent.

Navy Forecasts

The Navy forecasts that its ROTC graduation objectives for FY 1972 will be met. The Air Force anticipates an FY 1972 production shortage which may be in excess of 400 officers.

Army ROTC graduates will decline, but the Army expects to meet its graduation objectives for 1972. However, in projecting the current Freshman and Sophomore enrollments through to their graduations, both Army and Air Force anticipate a shortage.

The $50 per month ROTC subsistence payment rate was established in 1946 as part of legislation that established the original Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Scholarship Program and has not been adjusted since. ROTC subsistence is intended to help defray the cost of students' food, lodging and incidental expenses.

Today, according to official sources, the $50 per month allowance does not cover room and board expenses at any of the Services' ROTC schools.

Increased Scholarships

H.R. 4729, as originally proposed, would have increased the number of ROTC scholarships from 5,500 for each Service—the current statutory ceiling—to an amount equal to 10 per cent of the total officer force for each Service—and would have increased the number of authorized scholarships from 16,500 to 33,400 by FY 1976.

It was intended that up to 50 per cent of the scholarships would be used in two-year programs for Juniors and Seniors at the discretion of the Military Departments. Existing law restricts scholarships to students enrolled in the four-year ROTC program. Such increases in authorized scholarships are felt to be sufficiently important to attract enough good students to meet the ROTC portion of officer needs. Enrollment of ROTC scholarship students has remained stable during declines in over-all enrollments, officials have noted, and the stability factor is expected to be further improved by increasing the number of scholarships.

Graduates to Compete

Officials also felt that enactment of **H.R. 4729** would enable Junior college graduates to compete for ROTC scholarships. They estimated that, by 1980, more than half of the students enrolled in higher educational institutions will be in Junior colleges.

Because an increasing number of universities are considering the restriction of their enrollments to upper-class and graduate students, such a program, it is considered, would attract the bright young graduates of Junior college programs into ROTC.

One advantage that a two-year ROTC scholarship provides would be a quick-response capability for the Military Departments. During a period of rapid officer buildup, scholarships in a two-year program would enable the Services to expand their production of graduates two years earlier, officials point out.

The cost of **H.R. 4729 and H.R. 6724** for FY 1972, as originally proposed, would be $28.9 million, of which $6.3 million would be for scholarships and $22.6 million for subsistence. The increase was included in the President's Budget for FY 1972.

Just how earnest DoD is in its attempt to envigorate the ROTC program was expressed June 15 when Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley discussed the proposed bills before the House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 2.

Terming the two proposed bills as "vital to the continuing strength of ROTC," Mr. Kelley concluded: "A strong ROTC program is essential to obtaining the numbers and calibre of officers needed in a zero draft environment." Noting that the ROTC program has been under attack on many campuses, he said, "ROTC has emerged from these attacks stronger than ever, but we must be realistic about the material support needed to keep it strong. H.R. 4729 and H.R. 6724 provide two supports that are much needed . . ."

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor: John B. German

Published weekly by American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized. Suggested dateline for materials used is WASHINGTON (AFPS).

Air Force Academy Educator Is Named For Special Honor

Colonel Jesse C. Gatlin Jr., professor and head of the Air Force Academy Department of English, has been selected to appear in the 1971 edition of the "Outstanding Educators of America," an annual awards program honoring men and women for exceptional service, achievements and leadership in education.

Nominations for the program are made by the officials of colleges and universities.

The nominations are based on the educators' talents in the classroom, contributions to research, administrative abilities, civic service and professional recognition.

Col. Gatlin has been assigned to the academy's English department since 1957 and has been head of the department since 1961.

In 1945, he was graduated from West Point and served in operational assignments until his appointment to the academy. He earned his master's degree in English from the University of North Carolina in 1957 and was awarded his Ph.D. from the University of Denver in 1961.

Joint U.S.-Soviet Proposed Pact On Bacteriological Weapons Submitted To 26-Nation Disarmament Committee In Geneva

A joint United States-Soviet Union draft of an agreement to ban the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological weapons was submitted August 5 to the 26-nation Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) at Geneva, the world's major forum for multi-lateral disarmament. The agreement also provides for the destruction of such biological and toxin weapons.

If the draft is approved by the Conference as written, it will then be sent to the General Assembly of the United Nations for a vote to make it a resolution. Once resolved, it would be open for signature by member nations, each of whom would then take steps to ratify the agreement.

If ratified, the agreement would commit signatory nations to assume anti-biological warfare obligations that have already been unilaterally undertaken by the United States.

Specifically, the agreement prohibits the development, production, stockpiling or other acquisition or retention of:

—Microbial or other biological agents or toxins of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic or other peaceful purposes; and

—Weapons, equipment or means of delivery designated to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

Prohibits Transfer

The agreement also prohibits the transfer, directly or indirectly, of such weapons to any state, group of states or international organization, and likewise prohibits the assistance, encouragement or inducement of such states to manufacture or otherwise acquire such agents, toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery.

According to one article of the agreement, parties to the convention will undertake to facilitate, and will have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes. The agreement will be implemented, it states, in a manner designed to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of signatory nations, and provides for international cooperation in the field of peaceful bacteriological activities, including the exchange of such agents, toxins and equipment for the processing, use or production of such agents and toxins for peaceful purpoees.

After Agreement

Five years after the agreement goes into force, the agreement provides for a conference to be held at Geneva to review the operation of the agreement, with a view to assuring that the purposes and provisions of the agreement are being realized. "Such review," the agreement states, "shall take into account any new scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention."

The Convention, the agreement states, shall be of unlimited duration.

There is also a provision in the agreement for a signatory nation to withdraw, after giving three months' notice, if that nation decides that "extraordinary events . . . have jeopardized the supreme interests of the country."

Officials pointed out that the CCD was responsible for the "hot-line" agreement (essentially a bi-lateral agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union) in 1963, the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in the same year, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, enacted in 1968 and which became effective in 1970.

WISCONSIN VISITORS. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird meets two young ladies representing his home State of Wisconsin during the 25th annual visitation to the Defense Department August 5 by the American Legion Auxiliary Girls Nation. With him are Misses Mary Read, left, and Indre M. Bauza of Wallworth and Kenosha, respectively. Secretary Laird and other Defense officials addressed the visiting group. (DoD Photo by Frank E. Hall)

Getting A 'Kick'—Could Be In The Pants

DoD Cautions Servicemen On Worldwide Drug Traffic Penalties

This story is for only a small percentage of the 2.7 million members of the U.S. Armed Forces. Those using drugs.

If you're foolish and do use drugs, then you should be familiar with the penalties you can run into if you decide to see the world and take your habit with you.

Suppose you're stationed in Germany and decide to see some of the European countries before you stop traveling and settle down.

Of course, you could stop traveling right away if you're caught by the German authorities, since possession in your host nation can add up to three years in jail. And some German authorities are asking for even higher sentences, just to stop the drug traffic.

Jail And A Fine

But suppose you're not caught by the Germans and make the scene in Spain for a few weeks of high living. Trafficking in Spain can take you out of the travel scene for a long time. Penalties range from six years and a day to 12 years in jail. In addition, there's a fine to be considered. One ounce of hashish will bring a fine of $630. If you can't pay, the Spanish authorities will let you work it off in jail. The Rate? One day of jail labor for each $2 amount of the fine.

If you cross the Channel to the United Kingdom, the maximum there is only seven years in prison for possession of heroin or LSD. But, if your kick is grass, its only five years in jail for possession.

Suppose you try the sunny climes. Greece takes a dim view of those who have any kind of drugs in their possession when they arrive. Possession or attempted sale means a straight two years in jail. If you decide to go into business, then your stay in Greece can add up to between five and 20 years. In addition, there's a fine, but after all those years in jail, a few dollars won't mean that much.

Italy wants to be sure you'll still be there when your trial comes up so there is no bail for those caught smuggling drugs of any kind. Possession can mean a stay of three years in jail, while trafficking gives the judge a little leeway. He can give you from three to eight years, at his discretion.

Seeing The Sights

The Danes, fun-loving people they are, take a very dim view of anyone who brings drugs into the country or attempts to use them while there. There's a fine and a jail sentence of up to two years, or both, waiting for you there. And to make it clear what they mean, the Danish Ministry of Justice has announced that possession of even the minutest amount of hashish will mean deportation after the courts have had their say on your future.

Expulsion after a jail sentence of up to 19 months awaits the unwary traveler who brings drugs into Sweden, and Norway's law calls for six years in one of the cold cells of that country if you're caught trying to sell drugs. If you just happen to have some drugs with you when you enter the country, throw yourself on the mercy of the courts if you're caught, since the sentence will depend on how the judge feels about drugs. Most feel they're pretty lousy items.

The Middle East

Of course, we all know that "some countries are soft on drugs." For some reason, many American travelers seem to think the countries of the Middle East fill that bill. Here are two examples of how "soft" that area is on drugs:

If you're caught using any type of drug in Lebanon, it's one to three years in what is called a "detoxification asylum." For those last two words you can read "mental hospital;" that will give you some idea of what to look forward to if you decide on the drug scene there. If you sell in Lebanon, look forward to

(Continued On Page 8)

MILITARY STRENGTH FIGURES FOR JUNE, 1971 SUMMARIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Total numerical strength of the U.S. Armed Forces on June 30, 1971, based on preliminary reports, was 2,714,487. This represents a decrease of 22,766 from May 31, 1971 combined strength of 2,737,253.

June strength figures for each Service, with month-ago and year-ago figures for comparison, follow:

ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL

	June 30 1971 Preliminary	May 31 1971	June 30 1970
Army	1,123,811	1,142,628	1,322,548
Navy	622,890	624,484	692,660
Marine Corps	212,306	216,600	259,737
Air Force	755,480	753,541	791,349
Total DoD	2,714,487	2,737,253	3,066,294

The figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both regulars and Reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates including cadets at the Military and Air Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE. Lieutenant General William R. Peers, Chief of Army Reserve Components, was the keynote speaker July 23 when 120 Senior officers were graduated from the Non-resident Instruction Course at the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. The class was comprised of Reserve, National Guard and active duty officers.
(Official U.S. Army Photo)

AWARD PRESENTATION. Air Force Lieutenant General Robert H. Warren, right, receives congratulations upon his retirement July 30 and after Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird had presented him with the Air Force Distinguished Service Medal. Gen. Warren was formerly Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs), Military Assistance and Sales.
(Official DoD Photo by Frank E. Hall)

AMBASSADOR'S VISIT. George H. Bush, left center, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, is framed by the white-gloved salute of a Strategic Air Command Elite Guardsman during a recent visit to Offutt AFB, Nebraska. Greeting Ambassador Bush was the SAC Vice Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant General Glen W. Martin, right.
(Official U.S. Air Force Photo)

SPECIAL HONOR. Colonel Jesse C. Gatlin, head of the U.S. Air Force Academy English department, has been selected to appear in the 1971 edition of the "Outstanding Educators of America." (See story on Page 2.)
(Official U.S. Air Force Photo)

Army Article Stresses Lessons Learned

Legal Help Before Signing Leases Can Save Many Headaches

Lieutenant Joel Freeman knew what he was looking for. Fresh out of college and stationed in the Washington, D.C. area, Freeman planned on setting up a bachelor's pad.

Then he found the ideal place. Modern high-rise, spacious rooms, tennis courts, chip and putt course, swimming pool, shady surroundings, five minutes from work and plenty of bikini-clad lovelies languishing in the sun. It didn't take 10 minutes for him to sign a year-long lease. And it didn't take the Army 36 hours to discover Freeman had unwittingly leased an apartment in a complex that had been banned by the military for practicing discrimination.

Legally, Freeman was bound to honor the contract. Militarily, he was bound not to live in that apartment.

Lt. Freeman had fallen into a trap—one of many an unwary apartment hunter can stumble upon.

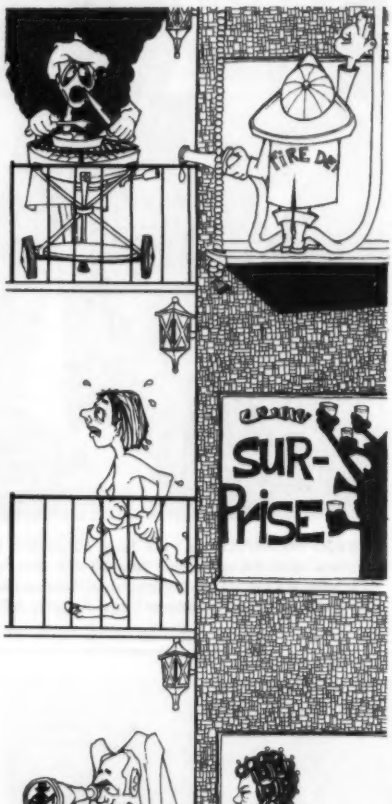
Not that there's not a great deal to be said for apartment living; there is—if you know what to look for.

Not too surprisingly, not everyone is ready to "settle down." What with the sky-spiraling expenses of buying and maintaining a home, not everyone can afford to. For the military bachelor, the young marrieds, retired couples and even families with kids, apartment living can be the ideal answer for those who can't afford a house and for those willing to sacrifice the pleasure of owning land for the pleasure of not having to care for it.

Track Down Abode

It's a wise man who comes ahead of his family to track down his future, if only temporary, abode. If you can afford it, bring the wife but leave the kids home. They'll tire quickly and you might have to knock on many doors before you find the place that's just right.

The first place to go is to your post or area off-post housing referral service. Every post with more than 500 personnel has one, although areas like Washington, D.C., where there are numerous installations in a relatively small space, often have a consolidated office that serves all surrounding posts.



At the referral office, you will find numerous and detailed listings of all departments in the area that pass DOD standards of sanitation, honesty and non-discriminatory practices. Free use of phones at the referral service helps you find out if vacancies occur at the apartments whose literature interests you. Referral offices also give a hand with interpreting leases, finding schools for dependent children and even occasionally finding jobs for military wives.

Something with a View?

After you thumb through available card catalogues and select those apartments that interest you, plot them on maps made available to you and plan your investigation logically rather than speed back and forth across town all week.

Now the hunt is on. Only a few stops will tell you: . . . Garden apartments are generally peopled by families and kids; high-rises to a lesser degree. Consequently, high rises tend to be quieter.

High-rises charge extra for every floor you go up. Views are nice—if you have the price.

Furnished apartments cost more than unfurnished ones and you often can get by for less by renting both an unfurnished apartment and some furniture. Much of leased furniture, however, looks as though it had been lifted from a motel room.

The discerning apartment-seeker asks the resident manager just which utilities are included in the rent. This varies. In certain townhouses, none are. In other places, all are. If you are being led through an unvacated apartment, find out to whom that air conditioner belongs.

If it concerns you, query if they'll allow pets and/or children.

Roaches don't count as pets and plenty of apartments—old and new—allow them to flourish. Open a kitchen cupboard and see if you can spot one making a broken-field dash for a cranny. Can you see roach droppings? If so, and if that doesn't discourage you on what otherwise might be THE apartment, get a written pledge in your lease that the place will be debugged.

Do you like the place? Talk to some of your prospective neighbors. See if they are satisfied. Are they content with laundry facilities? Is there adequate park-

(Reprinted from "The Hallmark," an authorized, unofficial monthly publication of the U.S. Army Security Agency)

ing. Are repairs made quickly? Is the place noisy?

What Would Della Say?

Prior to signing any lease, you can expect three things. The place will be painted (probably the same color—you have little choice here), it will be cleaned up, and it will be available on the date the manager pledged it to you. Failure to meet any of these expectations is reason enough to break off the lease, although that can be a little hard to do since they are holding your deposit and since it would be a major inconvenience for you to start the hunt again.

Finally comes the lease. Never, never, never sign anything unless you have a degree in law or never missed an episode of "Perry Mason." Get the judge advocate's office or a private lawyer to glance through it. Is a military clause of some sort included? Remember, there is no standard military clause per se among building owners. The post legal assistance office will supply a military clause to be enclosed in the lease if you desire. In any case, just make sure that you can be released from your contractual obligation if you get orders moving you elsewhere. You'll have to pay some sort of forfeit normally. Usually this will be your deposit which is generally the equivalent of one month's rent.

Demand Deposit

Landlords demand a deposit so they can be sure you'll take relatively good care of your apartment. When you are ready to leave, the manager will go through your apartment deducting sums from your deposit for every damage he spots. Therefore, be sure to include in your lease a description of any damages that already exist in the apartment. That way you don't end up paying for someone else's destruction.

Also, be sure the place is cleaned up. Sergeant Skip Carlton and his wife just packed up and left their place as it was when he ETSed. The apartment manager sent a cleaning woman up to the vacated pad to clean out the stove and scrub down the bathroom. He then deducted the cost of the cleaner ($35) from the Carlton's deposit. Moral: Leave a place as clean as you found it. Often you'll find it cheaper to employ someone to clean up rather than letting the manager do the hiring after you've gone.

Standard lease time is one year. You can get shorter leases in some areas, but they cost correspondingly more. Find out what the situation on the lease will be after the first year is out. Many apartments will then let you continue your lease on a month-to-month basis, demanding only 30 days' notice before you leave.

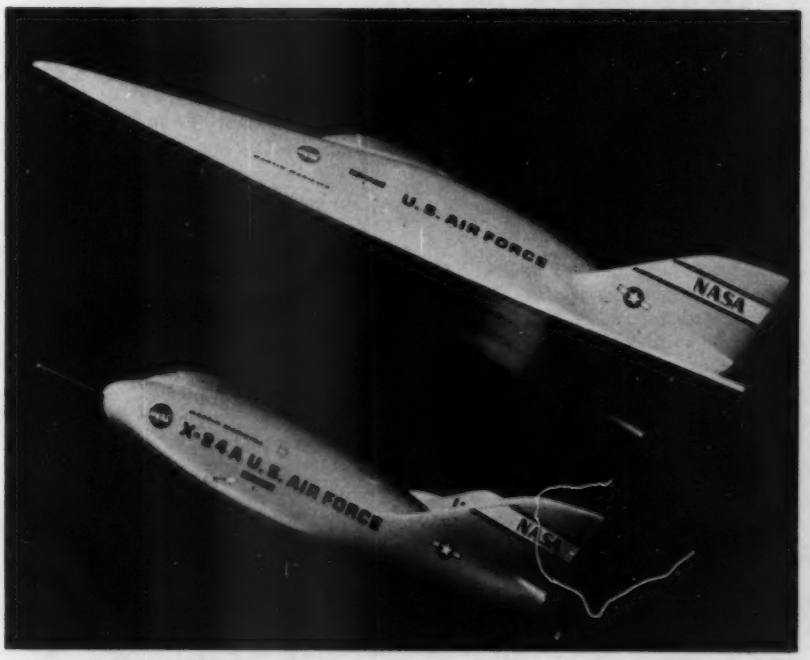
Check Insurance

Check about insurance. Are you covered by the building's insurance? If a fire starts in your apartment, will you be sued or is it covered in the insurance? Some apartment complexes offer insurance coverage for a few dollars more. Others will recommend local insurance agents who can provide this type of coverage.

Throughout your entire apartment experience, remember you've got a strong right arm with your local off-post housing referral service. Anytime while you are looking, leasing or livng in a place and run into trouble, contact your housing referral man. A military referral agent will be glad to act as a mediator in any landlord-lessee dispute and often, the mere presence of a military authority is enough to prod recalcitrant landlords into solving your problem.

And whatever happened to Lt. Freeman, the unlucky fellow who found himself stuck at the beginning of this story? The apartment building owners let him off the hook rather than face a showdown with the Army. Still, Freeman lost his deposit and had to go through the bother of finding another place to live and moving all of his goods. It was one of hundreds of impositions you can avoid if you will simply see your post housing referral officer before you strike out on your own.

—Air Force Converts X-24A—



NEW BODY SHAPE. The experimental Air Force X-24A lifting body (lower model) will be converted to a markedly different shape with a new designation X-24B (above). The X-24A is one of three lifting bodies flown in a joint Air Force-National Aeronautics and Space Administration program managed since 1967 by NASA's Flight Research Center at Edwards AFB, California. The lifting bodies have been investigating the subsonic and supersonic handling qualities, maneuverability and flight problems associated with configurations that derive aerodynamic lift from body shape alone. The X-24B will use the same 8,000-pound thrust SLR-11 type rocket engine used in the X-24A. (Official NASA Photo)

Navy Training Unit To Be Established At Pensacola, Fla.

The establishment of a new, single Naval Training Command, the result of recommendations made by a Naval Training Command Board appointed in early February, was announced July 21.

Vice Admiral Malcolm W. Cagle, who served as the head of the Naval Training Command Board and who took command of the Naval Air Training Command in Pensacola, Fla., on July 21, has been named to head the new command upon its establishment—also at Pensacola—effective August 1.

Adm. Cagle, as Director of Naval Education and Training, will monitor all Naval training and education programs, make Navy-wide policy in these areas, set training priorities, and program the use of training and education funds. The office will also manage general educational and college programs within the Navy. It will maintain liaison with and coordinate programs for submarine, surface and air warfare training divisions which will be established separately in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

Medical and dental training will continue to be managed by the Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, but will be integrated with other training programs by the Director of Naval Education and Training.

Field training management will be consolidated into three-man sub-commands: Recruit, special and technical training under the Chief of Naval Technical Training at Memphis, Tenn.; a restructured flight training program under the Chief of Naval Air Training at Pensacola; and a training support command providing publications, examinations and other training support materials to be relocated from Washington, D.C., at a later date.

There are no civilian reductions-in-force anticipated. Civilian employes declining to transfer with their function outside their present commuting area will be provided placement assistance under the DOD priority placement program.

U.S. Navy To Honor Black Seaman

John H. Chafee, Secretary of the Navy, announced July 27 that the U.S. Navy will pay tribute to black Petty Officer Doris "Dorie" Miller, a Navy Cross winner who died in WW II, by naming a destroyer escort in his honor. The keel of the "USS Miller," a Knox-class combatant ship (DE-109), was laid at the Avondale Shipyards, Westwego, La., August 6.

Ship's Cook Third Class Miller won the Navy Cross for his bravery on Dec. 7, 1941. While Japanese planes were bombing Pearl Harbor, Miller moved the mortally wounded commanding officer of his ship, "West Virginia," to a place of greater safety. Then, manning a machine gun, he directed fire at attacking Japanese aircraft until ordered to leave the bridge. PO3 Miller died Nov. 24, 1943 when the "USS Liscome Bay" was sunk by an enemy submarine in the South Pacific.

WORLD WAR II HEROISM. The late Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Command, awards the Navy Cross to SC2 Doris "Dorie" Miller who later died as a result of enemy action in the Pacific.
(Official U.S. Navy Photo)

DoD Cautions On Global Drug Penalties

(Continued From Page 4)

spending between three to 15 years as a guest of the government.

Turkey also takes a dim view of those who use drugs. Possession means an automatic three- to five-year sentence. Sell a little and get caught you will be given free room (not a large room) and board (the food will be a little different) for from 10 years to the rest of your natural life.

Many Americans seem to feel that the Flag follows wherever they go. So, get caught in a foreign country and the good old United States will come to your rescue, they say.

Far from it. Travelers abroad are not protected by U.S. laws, and the amount of help they can expect from the American Embassy is very limited. Not because American officials don't want to help but because they can't help.

You'll be advised to retain an attorney, and the Consul will give you every bit of aid he can in understanding the law under which you will be tried. The Embassy will even contact your family to let them know where you are and what you've done.

But from there on in, you're pretty much on your own.

You'll Have Company

No matter how it's put out, there are always some who don't get the word.

If you read this story and didn't get the word and decide to make the drug scene when you travel, don't worry. If you're caught—and chances are you will be, since many of the foreign drug traffickers are also informants for police—then you can count on having company.

There were several hundred Americans in foreign jails on drug charges in mid-1971. Thirty Americans were spending time in German jails, while the Italians had 23 guests, the Greeks had 19 in their cells, and Spain was the host to 46 persons.

Over 30 Americans were housed in Scandinavian jails, while Lebanon had 10 "guests" in their detoxification asylums, and Israel had 17 men and women in jail on drug charges.

If you're just looking for company, there's plenty to be had.

But, if you're smart, you'll set the sights straight and make your overseas tour an event to be remembered.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $2.00 additional for foreign mailing.
☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 488-778/V-6

an

niral
hief,
s to
as a

oto)

s

retty

e are
l.
t get
drug
y. If
will
traf-
ce—
pany.
meri-
es in
pend-
Ital-
9 in
ut to

d in
had
asy-
omen

pany,

the
rseas